

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

The members of the young people's societies of the Wainwright Presbytery are holding their Fall Rally at Viking, Friday evening, October 15. Those wishing to attend are requested to communicate with Mr. O. Larson. It is hoped that the Irma Y.P.S. will be well represented at the Rally.

Work commenced on the finishing of the church basement floor this week and it is expected that it will be ready for the Sunday school next Sunday.

Church anniversary services are being held on Sunday and Monday, October 17th and 18th. Rev. Thomas Powell, D.D., of Calgary, Supt. of Missions for our church, will be the special speaker on Sunday evening.

On Monday evening the ladies of the congregation will serve their annual anniversary dinner in the basement of the church. Adults 35c.

Following the dinner Rev. Dr. Powell will deliver a popular lecture entitled "Other People We Meet." The program will also include a number of musical selections. You are invited to join with us in the fellowship.

Services for Sunday, October 17th, are as follows: Passchendale 11 a.m., Crescent Hill 3 p.m. Irma special church anniversary service, 8 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. MARY'S (Anglican) CHURCH

Rev. P. A. Rickard, Vicar

Service will be held on Sunday, October 24th, at 3 p.m.

The W. A. meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Inklin (in town) on Thursday, October 21st.

DEATH CLAIMS YOUNG LIFE

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw, residing about 7 miles south of town, died late Monday night in the local hospital from burns received while playing with matches in the farm home when her parents were away from the house. It seems that together with her 18-months' old brother and four year old sister, the tiny tot managed to get possession of some matches while alone with them in the house about dusk. Striking one of the matches her dress caught fire. The door was opened and she rushed out to meet her parents who were coming towards the house from milking the cows. Flames enveloped her tiny body before the father could reach her and inflicted severe burns which proved fatal. The youngster was rushed to the hospital for medical care but in spite of all that could be done the little one passed away.

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A. E. Foxwell

PHONE 13.

IRMA, ALTA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM JARROW

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kelly have closed out their business here. They left this week for Spruce Grove, 20 miles north of Edmonton, where Mr. Kelly has rented a grocery store. The Red & White store is now vacant; the telephone has been moved to Boyd's store.

Mrs. I. Matthew was a week-end visitor in Jarrow and at the home of her son Jim in the Batt district.

We understand that Mr. Walter Morgan has permanent work at a good salary with his brother in Washington, and that the Morgan property is for sale. Likely another family will soon bid good-bye to Jarrow.

The annual chicken supper at Melbrae school was a fine success. The school house, along with the new addition, was altogether too small to accommodate the huge crowd that assembled to partake of the excellent supper prepared by the Melbrae Ladies' Aid. The home talent play presented by the young people of the district, was greatly appreciated by all. Every character was exceptionally well taken.

Mrs. Mary Lind, with her little daughter Vera, returned to the Batt district, north-west of Edmonton, where she is teaching school.

The Rev. Dr. Powell of Calgary will preach in the Jarrow United church at 12:30 p.m. next Sunday, October 17th. Dr. Powell will also preach at Melbrae school house at 4 p.m. the same day.

A short Thanksgiving program was given by the Jarrow Sunday school pupils in the United church last Sunday. The S.S. is depleted in numbers owing to the fact that several families have left our district recently. All things considered the children did remarkably well.

The Jarrow Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Harold Whidden on Wednesday, October 6th. A few of the ladies gathered in the morning to quilt and were served to a bounteous dinner by the hostesses, Mrs. H. Whidden and Mrs. D. Whidden. In the afternoon many more ladies gathered together to tender a farewell to one of their valuable members, Mrs. Ray Moore, who with her family leaves soon for her new home in B.C. Mrs. Moore was presented with a leather purse by the Aid members, who all wished her success and happiness in her new home.

Final arrangements were made for the annual chicken supper which is to be held October 22nd in the Jarrow community hall. Humorous comedy, "It Can't Be Done," will be presented by local talent. The program will also include musical numbers and readings.

ALBERT DISTRICT NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Fleming have moved into their new home.

Mrs. L. Bars left on the fier Wednesday morning for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pile at Pitt Meadows, B.C. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Pile is recovering from her recent attack of pneumonia.

Charlie De Tro, teacher of Underwood school, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Clelland.

Mr. Herriek Sr. of Kinlessa is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Hardy.

Mr. Griffiths attended the teachers' convention held at Wainwright on October 8th.

Edith McRoberts, Camrose Normal student, spent Thanksgiving with her family.

CHILD VICTIM IN ACCIDENT

Master Donald McLean, eleven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McLean, met with a serious accident on October 8th, while he and his older sister were stooking grain. It appears that Donald stooped over quickly to strike at a mouse and a time of a pitch fork in his sister's hands entered his forehead near an eye. He fell over unconscious and was rushed to the Wainwright hospital and from there to an Edmonton hospital and had not regained consciousness according to latest reports. It is doubtful whether or not he will survive.

Premier Hepburn Leads Liberal Govt. in Ontario With Sweeping Victory

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Rolling up a majority only a little short of the record high obtained in 1934, the Liberal party won a decisive victory in yesterday's general election. Liberals won 63 seats against 66 at the 1934 polling. Conservatives took 23, a gain of six from their previous total of 17. Two Liberal-Progressives were elected against four in 1934. One U.F.O. candidate was re-elected. The C.C.F. lost its single seat and an Independent in 1934 has become an Independent Liberal.

Man Is Near Death as Result of Car Accident

Vegreville, Oct. 7.—Struck by a car as he stood on the highway near Ranfurly, about 9 p.m. Wednesday, after stepping off the bus to view another accident, Johnny Burkholder of St. Paul is in Vegreville hospital today in critical condition.

Burkholder was a passenger on the Lloydminster to Edmonton bus, which stopped to assist a driver whose car had gone into the ditch. As he stood in the road, Burkholder was struck down by a car driven by a man named Dorward, of Ranfurly, which came over the hill about 100 yards away, at high speed.

CHICKEN SUPPER AT KINLESSA, FRIDAY, OCT. 15

A chicken supper under the auspices of the Kinlessa Ladies' Aid will be held on Friday, October 15th. This is an annual event and is well patronized each year. The admission is 35c for adults, 25c for children. A good program will follow the supper. Come to Kinlessa on October 15th. 29c



The Duke of Windsor

who will tour the United States, and possibly Canada, next month. He will be accompanied by the Duchess of Windsor, the former Mrs. Wallace Simpson, of Baltimore.

NOTICE

To Ratepayers of Municipal District of Kinlessa, No. 424

Take notice that I will be in Jarrow from 11 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, October 23rd, 1937.

BLAKE H. GREEN, Sec. Treas.

M. D. Kinlessa No. 424.

F. P. GALBRAITH PRESIDENT OF WEEKLY PRESS

F. P. Galbraith, editor of the Red Deer Advocate, was elected president of the Alberta Division, Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, at the concluding session of the convention Saturday in Edmonton. For many years he has been a prominent member of the association, being its first vice president last season.

Other officers elected are: immediate past president, H. T. Halliwell; first vice-president, R. C. Jessup, Macleod Gazette; second vice-president, H. J. Ford, Lacombe Globe; executive—Hazel I. McCrea, Hanna Herald; R. L. King, Claresholm Press; B. A. Huckle, Innisfail Province; Robert J. Smith, Westlock Witness; A. L. Horton, Vegreville Observer.

In their protest to the federal government against the press control manoeuvres being carried on by the provincial administration, lodged Friday night with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, branded all attempts to muzzle the press as a defiance of British traditions and freedom.

Sent to the Prime Minister on behalf of the association by H. T. Halliwell, president, following condemnation of the provincial government's attitude to the press as Friday's sessions, the telegram said:

"The Alberta Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association in convention assembled unanimously and vigorously protests against the legislation passed by the Alberta legislature respecting the freedom of the press, believing it to be absolutely opposed to those traditional British privileges of free speech and free press for which publishers of past generations sacrificed their property and liberty."

"There was a distinct contrast between the attitude of the Nova Scotia government to members attending the 18th annual convention of the national association at Halifax in August and that shown to us by the Alberta government," said Mr. Halliwell in presenting his report on the annual meet of the C.W.N.A.

"Premier Angus Macdonald presided at a banquet tendered us by his government at the convention headquarters in the Lord Nelson hotel," he continued, in pointing out that all members of his cabinet had taken a friendly interest in the activities of the association.

Wedding Bells

(From the Viking News)

McARTHUR—WESTBROOK

The United church manse was the scene of a quiet wedding on the afternoon of October 9th, when Ruby Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Westbrook of Phillips, and Jack Angus McArthur, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur of Bruce, were united in marriage by Dr. Stanley Scott. They were attended by Helen and Lorne Westbrook, sister and brother of the bride.

Ruby has been teaching for a few years in the Torlea school. The best wishes of a host of friends go to this popular young couple.

SHOWER AT QUINTE SCHOOL FOR MISS RUBY WESTBROOK

On Wednesday evening there was a large gathering at Quinte school who turned out to give their best wishes to Miss Ruby Westbrook, whose marriage was soon to take place. After a program of singing and instrumental music, a large basket was brought into view, carried by two of the younger set, dressed up as a bride and groom. The presentation of these gifts to Miss Westbrook was duly made, Ruby replying by thanking her friends for their thoughtfulness, and by inviting them to visit her in her new home. A dainty lunch was served before the gathering broke up. As the groom was also present he also came in for many good wishes.

The Women's Institute

Will anyone who has any potatoes and other vegetables to spare please phone Mrs. K. C. McFarland or any of the Institute members in their district, as we wish to get an idea of how much garden produce there is to spare.

The annual bazaar will be in Kiefer's hall on Saturday, November 27.—Mrs. C. Wilbraham, Sec'y.

E. L. Gray, Liberal Unity Candidate, Wins Byelection in Edmonton by Large Maj.

Giving expression in no uncertain terms to the growing feeling against the policies of the Aherhart government, the voters of Edmonton on Thursday elected E. L. Gray, provincial Liberal leader, to a seat in the legislature by an overwhelming majority that surpassed even his most ardent supporters.

The vote was as follows:

E. L. Gray	17,786
Mayor Clarke	9,997
Alderman Crang	1,275
Jan Lakeman	1,778
Rice Sheppard	257

This vote gave Mr. Gray a majority of 4,479 over all other candidates.

"The result of the by-election indicates the fate that awaits the Aherhart government when it submits itself to the judgment of the electorate, for the sole issue in the campaign was whether people were for or against the present administration," said Mr. Gray, smiling victor in the contest, in a brief address at his central committee rooms following his election.

"A definite swing against Social Credit is now prevalent throughout the province, heralding the victory that will crown the forces that elected him in this by-election," Mr. Gray asserted amidst applause.

Shipping Hogs

Next Shipment of Hogs
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19

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Municipal Directory.

M. D. BATTLE RIVER, No. 423

Reeve.....R. D. Smallwood, Irma.
Deputy Reeve.....Wm. Stewart, Irma.
Sec'y-Treas.....Chas. Wilbraham, Irma.

Councillors

Div. 1.....	Wm. Dalton, Fabyan.
Div. 2.....	A. E. Blakley, Irma.
Div. 3.....	R. D. Smallwood, Irma.
Div. 4.....	Wm. Stewart, Irma.
Div. 5.....	Wm. Steele, Irma.
Div. 6.....	J. D. Collette, Fabyan.

Hospital Representative: J. D. Collette, Fabyan.

M. D. BUFFALO COULLEE No. 451

Reeve.....W. D. Ramsay, Irma.
Deputy Reeve: Geo. Phessey, Manville.
Sec'y-Treas.....Roy W. Hay, Irma.

Councillors

Div. 1 W.A. Hetherington, Auburndale
Div. 2.....Geo. Phessey, Manville
Div. 3.....W. D. Ramsay, Irma.
Div. 4.....Jas. Hills, Manville.
Div. 5.....Ben. Dew, Manville.
Div. 6.....J. E. Currie, Vermilion.

Hospital Representatives

Manville Hospital.....Jas. Hills.

Vermilion.....A. J. Morrison, Vermilion.

M. D. of KINLESSA No. 424

Reeve.....A. Bradley, Sedgewick.
Deputy Reeve: J. P. Bowden, Kinlessa.
Sec'y-Treas.....R. H. Green, Sedgewick.

Councillors

Div. 1.....R. S. Lison, Jarrow
Div. 2.....R. Candy, Kinlessa.
Div. 3.....A. Bradley, Sedgewick.
Div. 4.....J. P. Bowden, Kinlessa.
Div. 5.....J. Zellinski, Kinlessa.
Div. 6.....T. J. Overbo, Jarrow.

Hospital Representative: B. Roadway, Sedgewick.

M. D. LAKEVIEW, No. 454

Reeve.....Wm. Revill, Kinlessa.
Deputy Reeve.....A. P. Coe, Ranfurly.
Sec'y-Treas.....Jas. A. Craig, Viking.

Councillors

Div. 1.....J. L. Smith, Kinlessa.
Div. 2.....John Downie, Viking.
Div. 3.....John Reihus, Viking.
Div. 4.....Wm. Revill, Kinlessa.
Div. 5.....Elliot, Minburn.
Div. 6.....W. H. Empey, Viking.

Hospital Representative: W. H. Empey, Viking.

M. D. BIRCH LAKE, No. 484

Reeve.....Chas. Whitmore, Innisfree.
Deputy Reeve.....A. P. Coe, Ranfurly.
Sec'y-Treas.....R. T. Dorward, Innisfree.

Councillors

Div. 1.....J. G. Walrin, Minburn
Div. 2.....C. Whitmore, Innisfree.
Div. 3.....A. P. Coe, Ranfurly.
Div. 4.....Stan. Chernick, Ranfurly.
Div. 5.....W. Trenchuk, Innisfree.
Div. 6.....Paul Kaminski, Innisfree.

Hospital Representative: A. Stewart, Viking.

M. D. IRON CREEK, No. 453

Reeve.....W. A. Walker, Viking.
Deputy Reeve.....M. Cumming, Viking.
Sec'y-Treas.....H. Rollins, Viking.

Councillors

Div. 1.....M. Cumming, Viking.
Div. 2.....J. P. Rozmahel, Viking.
Div. 3.....R. R. Halden, Viking.
Div. 4.....G. Trochimenko, R.R. Halden.
Div. 5.....H. Owens, Bruce.
Div. 6.....W. A. Walker, Viking.

Hospital Representative, W.A. Walker, Viking.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter.

AFTER EVERY MEAL



AIDS DIGESTION

Destruction Of Morale

Morale is not a very big word but it covers a wide territory within its meaning and might be termed all-embracing. Its existence or absence has determined the destinies of whole races of people in the past and will do so again in the future.

The word "morale" is so closely allied to the word "moral" as to lead Webster to define it as a "condition as affected by or dependent upon such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc., and again, a "mental state, as a body of men, an army and the like."

The orthographic affinity between "morale" and "moral" is no closer than its kinship when the terms are translated into the spiritual sphere, for destruction of morale inevitably brings in its wake a breakdown of moral perceptions. Moral concepts tend to become blunted with the wane of morale.

And so destruction of morale, it can readily be seen, may—nay, it will—have very serious consequences, whether the victim of its undermining influence be the individual, a community or a nation. It means the disappearance of ideals and a resulting lack of moral stamina.

The term "loss of morale" is occasionally heard during discussions on the possible effect of continuance, or even perpetuation, of the system of government aid to the unfortunate, known in common parlance as direct relief, but it is doubtful whether sufficient stress is laid upon the dire potentialities of this form of assistance, if it is permitted to become permanent, or even long standing.

Everybody, and that includes the great majority of relief recipients themselves, hopes that direct relief in greater or less degree, will not become perpetuated and adopted as an accepted government policy and set up; but there is a danger of permanency as the years go by and the system becomes more and more established as the easiest and perhaps the cheapest solution of the problem.

Whether or not direct relief is the cheapest solution of the problem is a question open to debate and particularly after this method has been in operation long enough to make inroads into the morale of even a percentage of those who, for lack of a better term, are supposed to "benefit" from it, and when one reflects on the possible long distance effect indefinite continuance of such a policy may have upon the communities subjected to it.

Direct relief, on varying scale commensurate with conditions in each succeeding year, has been with us in the west for a long time now and people are rightly beginning to question the wisdom of continuing much longer to place a large body of citizens in the position of supplicants for aid and recipients of government gifts when many of them are not only able and willing to work for their subsistence, but passionately anxious for the opportunity.

As year after year passes with governments finding it necessary to vote large sums for direct relief and with the general public sensing, perhaps dimly, the baneful effect of this form of assistance, it is not surprising that public opinion is gradually crystallizing in the formula: "rehabilitation instead of direct relief."

Rehabilitation may, of course, take various forms, but under conditions of the moment in the west, it means an opportunity to earn at least the necessities of life through programs of government-initiated public works, since neither private industry nor agriculture are able to provide these essentials.

It is true that some effort in this direction is being made insofar as the agricultural section of the community is involved and there is some ground for hope that some work will be approved for urban centres, but to date these activities are not proportionate to the needs.

In a country whose welfare is so largely dependent upon the vagaries of the weather, governments and people are prone to be inspired by a hope that "next year will be different" and that the troubles of to-day will be cured by a turn of fortune's wheel tomorrow, but there is no guarantee that this will be the case. Even if tomorrow breaks brighter on the horizon there are still the difficulties of to-day to be overcome in the meantime.

While the optimism of the people of this west is proverbial and has been the subject of much favorable comment, dissatisfaction with direct relief on a widespread scale is growing and anything that can be done to substitute work for relief to the maximum extent possible, provided, it is useful and productive work, will be welcomed with open arms.

Work is the natural heritage of mankind and without it man is bound to languish, physically, mentally and morally. It is as essential to the welfare of man as water and air.

Cheerful Conversation

Maid Did Her Best To Make Breakfast Interesting

One of our friends is enough of a sybarite to be concerned with making breakfast a well-constructed meal. To this end he asked his wife whether the colored woman who serves them might not be made to take more of an interest in things; let her treat him as the master of a household, he said, and not just as a potential consumer of toast and coffee; let her do what she could to cheer him up and get his day started right. The wife evidently did something, for the domestic was very encouraging indeed for the next several mornings—asked how he had slept, made little comments on the weather, and so on. One morning when the mistress of the establishment decided to sleep late and the master felt rather low in the dining room alone. The maid beamed when she saw him. "Guess what we got this morning," she said, bringing in the coffee. "What?" he asked, feeling better already. "No cream," she said. —The New Yorker.

Would Colonize North

Sir Edward Beatty Favors Settlement Of Peace River Country

Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will urge the Dominion government to launch a broad program of colonization through the Peace River country north of Edmonton, he said in an interview at Edmonton. "That north country needs a settlement plan and needs it quickly, and together with that there should be a program of rail development," Sir Edward said after concluding a four-day inspection tour over lines of the Northern Alberta Railway. This year he is president of the N.A.R., which is administered jointly by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National companies.

Aviators seldom encounter birds 3,000 feet or less from ground, and few are seen above 3,000 feet except in regions high above sea level.

The organic theory as to the origin of oil is that petroleum is decayed prehistoric plant and animal matter.

Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST



by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 13

Treatment of Cancer No. 1

The late Lord Moynihan, himself a prince among surgeons, pointed out that in breast cancer, where operation was performed in the early stages, 90.1% of the women were alive and well ten years after operation, whereas if the disease were very far advanced, 94.4% were dead within this period. The nature of the disease was the same; the operation was the same; the stage of the disease made all the difference.

The only resources for cancer treatment are surgery, which treats 70% of all treated cancers, and the use of radium and X-rays. No other form of treatment so far discovered has any lasting effect in the cure of cancer. No serum, vaccine, plaster or cure, no matter how widely advertised, has any effect other than to delay the use of the rational methods of treatment.

Surgery is the agent of treatment in cancer of the stomach, of the intestines, the body of the uterus and other abdominal organs. It is still the chief resource in cancer of the oesophagus and larynx. The art and science of surgery have reached a high degree of development. The surgeon in all areas has gained an astonishingly high degree of skill; he is confident of his powers. It is only by the discovery of newer, more exact and simpler methods that surgery will be dethroned from its present position in relation to cancer.

Every single case of cancer where the disease is accessible to the surgeon is curable in the early stage, for cancer is at first a local disease. The future success of cancer surgery depends, very largely, upon the education of the public in early cancer signs and a very clear recognition of the fact that the greatest fear of cancer should be the fear of delay.

Next article—Treatment of Cancer No. 2.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to: The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Regiment Enters Protest

Scots Greys Do Not Want Famous Horses Displaced

The name Royal Scots Greys will have an empty meaning if a government mechanization scheme is carried out.

Influential Scotsmen have made vigorous protests against the proposal to take the famous grey horses from the regiment. They point out the Greys have been associated with Scotland for 250 years and the disappearance of the horses would destroy the regiment's character. They also object to a counter-proposal to change the color of the steeds. It seems German officers have revealed the greys were the first indication to the Germans the British were at Mons in 1914. The officers said the famous horses could not be missed or mistaken.

The Lucky Numbers

Scientific Experiment Shows Dice Throws How To Win

If you want to win at dice throwing, call sixes, fives or fours. They are more likely—in the long run—to turn up than three, two and ones. This conclusion is the result of a scientific experiment announced to British scientists at a meeting in Nottingham, England. The reason: "Points on dice are marked by little holes scooped out of the faces. The points 6, 5 and 4, which are respectively opposite the points 1, 2 and 3, are somewhat lighter—more of the ivory having been removed."

Rare Tree From China

The first "dove" tree ever seen in Honolulu has arrived via Pan-American Clipper from China. While the tree figured prominently in ancient Chinese literature, it required a three-year search to find the present specimen in the Yangtze valley. It has been planted on the island of Kauai. Blossoms are similar in shape and color to a dove.

COULD HARDLY CLOSE HANDS

Had Rheumatism and Neuritis

"I suffered severely from Rheumatism and Neuritis," writes Mr. W. J. Tracy of Toronto. "I could hardly walk upstairs or close my hands. After taking Fruit-A-Tives four days the swelling left my hands and knees. I could climb stairs and ladder. I advise any person suffering as I did to take Fruit-A-Tives. They give quick relief. Try this real fruit juice, herb and tonic prescription of a famous Canadian doctor. If you suffer, they might clear up your case too. 25c. and 50c. No substitute. At druggists."

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Could Tell Many Stories

Toronto Man Left China Day Before War Started

John A. Pogg left Shanghai for home just the day before war broke out there. Back in Toronto once more he has many a vivid story of the Chinese pouring into the city at about 30,000 a day. John said the most pitiable sight he had ever seen was the long trail of bewildered refugees trundling wheelbarrows or rickshaws laden with their broken household possessions. Most of them came from the north to Hongkong and from there they wandered south to Canton. When the latter city was bombed they turned like sheep and rushed north again. The favorite route to get out of stricken areas was to go to the docks of coastal cities and wait for a departing steamer to pull up its gangplank. At that moment dozens of Chinese rushed on board and sat on the decks... refusing to budge. John particularly regretted the bombardment of Chapei, where the Government had spent millions in a beautiful municipal settlement, planning to move the Chinese population out there from Shanghai. He said the architecture was the most magnificent he had seen... but the whole area is now in ruins.—Toronto Telegram.

Respond To Public Appeal

Members Of Royal Family Give Scots Greys Parks

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary have each presented seats of a new design for the Royal Parks, in response to a public appeal made in London recently by Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works. Sir Philip's suggestion was that many who find rest and recreation in the parks might like to mark Coronation year by providing new seats to replace the old ones. The appeal has met with a good response.

The new seats have been specially designed. They are in oak or teak and cost \$5 each. About 5,000 are required, as all the Royal Parks are to be included in the scheme—Richmond, Hampton Court, Regent's Park, Hyde Park, the Green Park, St. James's—and if any donor wishes to provide a seat for a particular park he desires in that respect is to be observed.

The Nutmeg Tree

Yields Two Spices And Bears Fruit For Sixty Years

Our foods are often flavoured with nutmeg and mace, and both these spices come from the same plant, the nutmeg tree, which grows in the East and West Indies and Brazil. The tree reaches a height of about 30 feet, and has large leathery evergreen leaves which give out a rich odour, and small, pale yellow flowers. The pear-shaped fruits open into two nearly equal halves, and the nutmeg is then disclosed, surrounded by a fleshy fibrous covering, which is the mace. Like the nutmeg, it is very fragrant.

The nutmeg tree begins to bear fruit when it is eight years old, and goes on for about 60 years. Nutmeg and mace are used not only in cookery as a flavouring for custards and puddings, but in medicine as a stimulant and to disguise the taste of unpleasant drugs.

Nurseries On Trains

Nurseries are included in all the newly built trains of the Soviet Union, says Sherman A. Boyce, manager of the American Express Travel Service, who reports that these are supervised by trained nurses and that babies have small bunks arranged along the walls of these special coaches. All large railway stations are also fitted out with special facilities for small children.

Anglers of Britain are expected to spend \$50,000,000 on the sport this year.

There are about 44,000 thunderstorms daily somewhere in the world.

Strange Wills

Perfectly Valid Wills Found On Many Queer Objects

Mr. Arthur Ford spoke of some of the curious documents deposited in Somerset House—particularly wills. Men have been known to make their wills on the most extraordinary objects: egg shells, doors, coins, tablecloths, comic postcards and even cheese, and I assure you that if properly witnessed they would be perfectly valid. A few years ago a man left a hundred thousand pounds to the Zoo, on condition that his mother's picture was hung there—in the board-room. Four hundred pounds was left to a woman as long as she had a telephone in her house. "Forthings" seem popular. One testator left to two nephews six penny-worth of farthings each; and a man left his wife a farthing to be sent to her in an unstamped envelope, because she had called him a pig.

The funeral directions in a will are sometimes unusual. One man wrote: "I have always had the reputation of being late for appointments. Make me ten minutes late for my funeral!" And do you know that walking about England somewhere is a young man whose will is tattooed on his back, properly witnessed. Heaven knows how he signed it! Perhaps the strangest will at Somerset House is that recorded on the identity disc of a sailor lost at the Battle of Jutland and whose body was washed ashore. His last will and testament contained three thousand microscopic letters.

Paper Waste For Roads

Sulphite Found Superior To Oil As A Binder In Road Making

Engineers have discovered a by-product of major interest to highway builders, and consequently to the paper manufacturers. The Canadian Chemical Association in session at Vancouver recently told that the sulphite pulp industry in Canada and the United States was now wasting annually 2,000,000 tons of sulphite waste liquor for which uses were now being found. One of these uses, and a most important one, was as a dirt road binder, and it was preferable to oil.

Dr. H. K. Benson, of the University of Washington, made the report to the Vancouver convention. More than 2,000 miles of highway and streets in eastern Washington, Dr. Benson said, had been treated with undiluted waste liquor from the pulp mills of the State, and the liquor has been found superior to oil for binding purposes. —Nashville Banner.

Cheap Advertising

An office boy for a New York theatrical manager, carried away on board the Queen Mary where he went to deliver a play manuscript, is said to face detention in England as a stowaway unless his employer said \$185 boats fare. The story gets half a column in a metropolitan newspaper and presumably will get English notices. Some plays have received less publicity even for \$185.

The greatest mine disaster in Great Britain was in 1913, when 439 lives were lost in an explosion at Universal, England.

HAPPY ROLLING TO YOU



It's always happy birthday to you when you roll your own with Ogden's. For Ogden's Fine Cut is always mild, cool, fragrant—the friendly tobacco that keeps you "smoke-happy" down to the last puff. Of course you'll use the best papers—"Chanticleer" or "Vogue"—to round out the best smoke. 15c buys a bigger package of Ogden's now.



No Action Taken

League Of Nations Committee Had Discussion On Equal Rights

Equality of women was discussed by the League of Nations committee on social questions but no definite action was taken. Most speakers contended the time was not ripe for an international conference on the question. Colombia's delegate told the committee recent reforms in his country gave women equality except for suffrage, "for which there appeared to be no great demand."

Fire Drill For Cows

Cows at the Soldiers' Home Dairy in Washington are so intelligent Governor F. W. Coleman boasted, that all 195 of them can get out of the barns in a two-minute fire drill. The cows run—not walk—to the nearest exit when the fire bell rings. Governor Coleman said that ever since 1870 the fine herd of Holsteins has been given the drill.

Some 10,000,000 milk bottles go astray in England alone every year.

young MOTHERS



PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS

A REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN



Presto-Pack is a new and revolutionary way of handling Household Waxed Tissue. 45 sheets packed in an envelope which you hang on the wall. Then as you require it, just draw out a sheet at a time. You can't draw more. That's the beauty of it.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.

At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores.

PRESTO-PACK
APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

A "strong" flour that goes farther
PURTY FLOUR
Best for all your Baking

PF157

Remarkable Success Attained In Recent Years In Fruit Growing On Prairies

It may not be generally known that desert apricots can be grown in Manitoba. Native plums have been common there since the earliest pioneering days. Standard apples in Southern Manitoba have been accepted as practical crops in the home garden for at least two decades. Sour cherries of the Russian Morello type have been doing well at many points, and some hybrid pears lately have borne well year after year. However, as recently as 1920, no optimist would have presumed to predict that he would be able to grow edible apricots on the Canadian Prairies.

The appearance of desert apricots as a prairie fruit is in the main due to the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms, particularly the Experimental Station at Morden, where the Scout Apricot, as the new fruit is named, was produced. In the process of the evolution of the apricot, the Siberian species was the first to embellish the shrubby border, but the fruit was woody. Later the Manchurian species was introduced and from it were developed several planting types of fair size, smooth tender flesh, and acceptable flavour. The Morden station, which has done such excellent work in producing home-grown prairie fruit, noted the fruit of one tree in 1935 as superior and it became known as Morden 400. It had been received in seed form as exchange material from a co-operating horticulturist in Manchuria. It promises to contribute substantially to the home fruit gardens, and after bearing a generous crop in 1936 was accorded its name, the Scout Apricot.

The Scout apricot tree is over 12 feet tall. It has withstood recent cold winters much better than most local apple trees, and seems to enjoy the hot summers. Fruit is produced generously, even on the topmost branches.

Situated on the eastern side of the town of Morden, 12 miles from the United States boundary, Morden Experimental Station, as one of the Dominion Experimental Farms, serves the southern part of southern Manitoba in general, and particularly with specialized interest in prairie fruit growing and horticulture. In the specialization of horticulture, the station co-operates with home-makers and commercial growers from Northern Ontario, crosses Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and into British Columbia. The farm extends to 612 acres, of which fruit plantings cover 84 acres. Special trial orchards are reserved for new introductions from other experimental stations in Canada and the United States, and from nurserymen and private growers.

The fruit plantations contain trees, bushes, vines, and plants producing apples, crab apples, pears, plums, apricots, sand cherries, sour cherries, Nanking cherries, black walnuts, butternuts, hazel nuts, mulberries, saskatoons, pebbles, buffalo berries, elders, raspberries, black cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, and grapes. Lists of proven varieties, classed according to hardiness, are distributed. The Morden Station collection of hardy fruit varieties is probably among the most extensive on the continent of North America, and the distribution of fruit seed and propagation-wood to hundreds of districts in Western Canada is a far-reaching service. Since 1929, Morden Station has contributed 91 new varieties to prairie horticulture, 77 of these being fruits and 14 ornamental flowers.

Active At Ninety

Princess Louise Keeps Busy In Aid Of Charities

Ninety years young, the oldest Princess in England has been busy with public appearances while other more sprightly members of the Royal Family were holidaying. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, daughter of Queen Victoria, once used the ballroom at Rideau Hall in Ottawa as a sculptor's studio while her husband was governor-general. There she made the statue of her mother now in front of Victoria College, Montreal. She also founded women's art and education associations in Canada and now she is still actively engaged in furthering the causes of her favorite charities.

Early in September this energetic Princess attended the church parade of ex-servicemen and Sandhurst army cadets, opened an Old English Fair at Hendon in aid of a hospital and had a long list of similar engagements for the autumn.

Poland is pushing its program for industrial self-sufficiency.

Eager For Education

Twelve Million Chinese Learned To Read Last Year

Twelve million persons in China learned to read last year, Dr. Wallace Crawford of the West China Union University, told college students when he graphically portrayed China's progress from the rise of the republic in 1911 under Sun Yat-sen to the present supremacy of the Nationalist Party or Kuomintang under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Through the Mass Education Movement, begun by "Jimmy" Yen, a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the Chinese labor battalions in France during the Great War, the ordinary man and woman can now learn to read in three months, said Dr. Crawford. Yen, realizing the coolies' need, because of illiteracy, selected the 1,000 most commonly used characters out of the 35,000 in the Chinese language. Books, newspapers, magazines and popular literature are now published, using only this limited vocabulary.

Chinese eagerness for education, Dr. Crawford illustrated by telling of 2,400 students trying the entrance examination to a certain school which could admit only 400.

The only dental clinic in China belongs to the West China Union University, said the speaker. Last year the first three women dentists graduated.

The journey from Canada to West China once required four months; now it takes only ten days by air. One may breakfast in Shanghai and dine 8½ hours later in Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan where eight aeroplanes arrive weekly.

Solved The Mystery

Writer Discovers The How And Why Of Neckties

I have often wondered who invented neckties, and why. Of course, we all know that the present day necktie business makes a great contribution to the continuance of the silk trade. That does not appear to have been the cause of it, it is only an effect. But I have just found out the cause—and from a mere child.

I was staying in the house of an old friend and I got up and put on a clean shirt, only to find that it had no button on the collar end of it. So I went up and waked the two daughters of the house and demanded from them to have a button sewed on. She rolled over and said sleepily: "Wake up Miriam, she sews better than I do." So I woke up Miriam and she said: "What did they give you a necktie for? Tie it around your neck and the shirt will keep shut." And, strangely enough, it did. So there you are. One of the greatest money-makers known to modern commerce was undoubtedly invented because women were too lazy to sew buttons on shirts. Finally it became decorative and is now used as an article of male splendence and its original practicality has been forgotten.—J. Butterfield, in Vancouver Province.

A Dangerous Place

Experts Define Home As The Most Dangerous Place In The World

The U.S. government's accident prevention conference believes that the most dangerous place in the world is home, sweet home. And, the safety experts added, the most dangerous time to be there is at night.

Saying we don't have to sleep in the dark, the conference called for inventors to produce:

1. A mild light that will not interfere with slumber.
2. A light that goes on when you sit up or get out of bed.
3. A telephone that turns on a light when it rings in the night.
4. Doorbells that turn on lights when they ring.

Easily Proved

Two fishermen were angling in a river when one suddenly dropped his rod.

"Heavens," he ejaculated. "Did you see that fellow fall off that cliff over there into the river?"

"Don't get excited, Bill," said the other. "Perhaps it was a movie actor making pictures."

"But, my stars! How can we tell?"

"Well, replied the other, "if he drowns, he ain't!"

Lead melts at 620 degrees Fahrenheit; tin melts at 446 degrees Fahrenheit; yet, when the two metals are melted together, as solder, the melting point is only 356 degrees.

An Individual Problem

Each Person Must Determine Amount Of Sleep They Require

No one but yourself can make a flat rule about the number of hours you need to sleep each night. Some can get along happily on six, or even five. Others—and this applies to the majority of adults—need about eight. The problem is indeed an individual one, and only by the time-old trial and error method can you find out.

However, one general rule we can make, and this is that each person should figure out what rest she needs, nightly, then stick by her rules. If she wants to look pretty and fresh through the years, she must do it.

How can you tell when you're getting adequate and proper rest? Well, just by the way you feel immediately after you've dreamed and eaten breakfast. And by the way you feel again about four in the afternoon.

You may be sleepy when you wake up to turn off the alarm, but you shouldn't be unduly tired, weary in every muscle. By the time you have washed and had breakfast, even the sleepy feeling should disappear. If it doesn't, and you stumble around dully and half-heartedly until about 11 o'clock, you'd better try to get a little more sleep each night. If this doesn't help, see your doctor. Also, check up on your bed and the ventilation in your room.

Perhaps your mattress is too soft or too hard. Maybe you need a smaller or a larger pillow or none at all. It's possible that you don't get enough fresh air in your room. Perhaps you should drink a glass of milk before you go to bed. Maybe you never should eat or drink immediately before retiring.

Introducing The Doughnut

American Thinks Englishman Would Like "Holed" Type

Like Alexander, the Great, Samuel John Levitt has set out to conquer the world.

Mr. Levitt is one up on Alexander because he intends to conquer the world with a doughnut. He has just established camp in London. As chairman of the Doughnut Corporation of America, he feels he has already conquered the United States and Canada, too. Now, as managing director of the British Doughnut Company, Ltd., Mr. Levitt is planning his campaign to subdue Britain. "After we've got started in London," Mr. Levitt told a correspondent, "well, there's France. Yes, sir, we are already planning for France." Mr. Levitt does not see much resistance to the "holed" bun in Britain. The British have had a nodding acquaintance with doughnuts for many years, but have so far known only the round doughnut, which is a trifle stodge.

Now the American is prepared to show them that a doughnut can be light and tasty, and he is prepared to do business on a big scale.

Protect Secret Formulas

To protect its secret formulas a Chicago paint factory uses scales that tell employees how much of each ingredient to use without revealing its weight, which is recorded automatically in a locked box.

The world's largest land animals, elephant and hippopotamus, are both vegetarians.

History Of The West

Even Western Canada Has Its Own Storied Past

The Saskatchewan Historical Society, formed a year ago and which has now held its second annual meeting, with the election of J. A. Gregory, M.L.A., of North Battleford, as president, clearly has an opportunity before it. This province is young but rich in history and this entire prairie country is likewise relatively young in comparison with white men's activities in portions of eastern Canada, notably Quebec, yet there is a fascinating record about this section of Canada and its merits the examination of growing numbers. When one reflects that British history in western Canada runs back to the days of Henry Hudson and the beginning of the Hudson's Bay Company in the 17th century and the explorations of Kelsey and the La Verendrye in the 18th, one must recognize that even western Canada, regarded by so many as a new land, has its own storied past.

Even running back just as far as the early eighties of last century, when prairie settlement began to take definite form, this western country has its history that not only is worth preserving so far as it is known but merits further research and amplification where possible.—Regina Leader-Post.

Cannot Be Defined

What Money Is Depends On How It Is Used

Money assumes the character of its use. Ask a banker what money is and he will say it is a commodity—he buys and sells it. Ask the Secretary of the Treasury and he will say it is a force—he distributes it and observes that it makes the wheels of business go round.

Ask the harried young heiress what money is and she will tell you that it is a curse—she never ceases to suffer notoriety, criticism, heart-breaks because of it. Ask the parish priest and he will say it is a blessing—he observes how charitable gifts of money relieve hunger and distress.

Thus, when all the dictionaries have been read, one is astounded to discover that no one can say what money is. Like electricity it defies description. We know what money does, what its effect is, what law governs its use, what it will buy and what it will earn. But every human being's description of money must be different because every human being is different.—Nation's Business.

Italian Mothers Protest

Indignant Because Sons Are Forced To Fight In Spain

Scenes of indignation in many Italian towns following the death of Italian soldiers forced to fight in Spain have become so numerous that Mussolini is giving serious thought to the proposal to withdraw all "volunteers" from the Spanish civil war. Italian mothers who have lost their sons have shown their angry grief in defiance of the police. One woman killed herself on the steps of her local town hall when she received news that her boy was dead. Her act resulted in a riot. Other women have flung themselves in the way of trains carrying men doomed to fight for Franco and have held them up for hours at a time.—London Daily Herald.

Crocheted Blouse Gives Good Wear



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Flattering Style Uses Same Stitch Throughout

PATTERN 5958

A simple, smart pattern stitch, a smart style and you have a crocheted blouse that's worth while adding to your wardrobe. The same stitch is used throughout except for the frill which is in a matching but more open stitch. You can have long or short sleeves. Use French Zephyr or string. For a two-piece make the plain flared skirt pattern. In pattern 5958 you will find complete instructions for making the blouse shown in sizes 16-18 and 38-40, an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements. Price 20c.

In pattern 5954 you will find instructions for making the skirt in sizes 16-18 and 38-40, an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements. Price 20c.

To obtain these patterns send 20 cents each (40 cents for both) in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

British Aerial Torpedo Is Designed To Permit Laying Of Minefields In The Sky

Needs Central Authority

Purvis Says Western Provinces Willing To Co-operate With Ottawa

Nation-wide attack on the employment problem through authority centralized in the Dominion government is essential if the benefits of improving conditions are to be realized, Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the national employment commission, stated at Ottawa.

Throughout western Canada, where he went to survey conditions, Mr. Purvis said, he had found all provincial governments willing to support a placement plan in which the Dominion would have central administrative authority.

"Local plans must be worked out by local committees," the commission chairman said, "but the impetus must be given by the Dominion."

"I was delighted at the support all are prepared to give to the employment commission in its attack on the problem."

"The employment service of Canada must be reorganized, he declared. As at present constituted, placement bureaus in each province were under provincial authority, although money support was afforded by the Dominion government.

His recommendation would be that by agreement with the provinces a vigorous director be appointed by the Dominion under which local volunteer committees of employers and labor could attack problems of unemployment.

The constitutional problem of provincial authority was more apparent than real, Mr. Purvis said. "There is no sign of any real constitutional problem. The provinces are just as anxious to go ahead as we are. I am sure we can proceed with the consent of the provinces."

The four western provinces had already agreed with the provinces as willing for the Dominion to give administrative direction, Mr. Purvis declared. Later he would visit the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario, and was sure the proposal would also be welcomed there.

Need for a central authority in dealing with labor placement was plainly demonstrated on his western trip, Mr. Purvis said. At the head of the lakes and in British Columbia there was a shortage of men trained for work in the lumber industry. At the same time such men were available at Winnipeg with no efficient means of moving them.

"I was amazed to find what improvement has taken place in British Columbia. I believe conditions were never better in that province."

"In Alberta conditions are 15 per cent. ahead of 1936. In Saskatchewan, of course, the situation is bad on account of the drought."

"In Manitoba business is definitely up, although they are worried over conditions in Saskatchewan. Nevertheless they are definitely in for better times in Manitoba."

"At Fort William and Port Arthur there is definitely a boom with a shortage of labor."

Advantage must be taken of improved conditions to conquer the employment problem, he declared. In September the curve of employment had risen to 123.2, a gain of 40 points from 1932 and higher than any year since 1929.

"The total of employable persons on relief had fallen from 260,000 in March and 214,000 in May to 180,000 in June. The total number in receipt of relief, including dependents, was 900,000 in June, a reduction of 150,000 from May."

A study of the figures had made it increasingly apparent, the commission chairman said, that the registration of those on relief should indicate whether they were employable—whether there was a reasonable chance they could be absorbed into some form of work—or whether through some physical, mental or social handicap they would always be unsuitable for employment.

"The trouble is we have been trying to treat a very complex problem as a simple one," he stated. "It is hoped that hereafter instead of in some form of work—or whether through some physical, mental or social handicap, the grants will be made for specific purposes."

Ideals To Aim At

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not. This ideal may be quite low and complete, or it may be quite high and insufficient, yet, in all men that really seek to improve, it is better than the actual character. Perhaps no one is so satisfied with himself that he never wishes to be wiser, better, and more holy.

Behind an electrified iron fence guarded by a notice which warns "Keep Out," a lonely building set amid a thousand acres of desolate Welsh mountainland, houses a remarkable invention which, it is claimed, can make Britain safe from aerial attack.

It is a rocket aerial-torpedo which discharges parachutes bearing steel wires, to the end of which bombs are attached. The aim of the invention is to lay an "aerial mine-field" for raiding aircraft.

Full details of this amazing device were given by the inventor, Harry Grindell-Matthews, at his laboratories on a 1,500-foot plateau, ten miles from Swansea.

Visitors are not welcomed at the laboratory. In addition to the electrified fence, barbed-wire fences ten feet high surround his experimental station. Near the house is a landing-field for airplanes. In the house there are six bedrooms, a lounge, a dining-room, kitchen, and an elaborate laboratory. Powerful searchlights have been installed so that an airplane may land at night in perfect safety.

Mr. Grindell-Matthews in his laboratory surrounded by an array of secret instruments, said that the use of anti-aircraft guns will be futile against the bombing machine of the future that will choose their own time, fly at cloud-levels high above the earth, and use instruments to tell them the position of their objective.

To counter this, Mr. Grindell-Matthews has invented a rocket or aerial-torpedo which, using a special fuel, will obtain an altitude of 32,000 feet in a matter of seconds. At this height the rocket will discharge twenty or more parachutes, to which timed bombs are attached by high-tensile steel wires.

The parent rocket is provided with its own parachute which blows out at the end of the run, thus enabling the container to float to earth and be retrieved for recharging.

Large numbers of these aerial rockets can be discharged every minute. They will release colonies of 20 to 30 smaller rockets, so creating an aerial mine-field. Areas of sky can be mined as the sea was during the last war.

The cost of these rockets is a few hundred dollars apiece. This means that for a fraction of the cost of the present elaborate air defence plans any given area of Britain can be defended off from enemy aerial attack.

Mr. Grindell-Matthews's plan has been inspected and praised by leading aeronautical experts. The period of research and experiment is drawing to a close. Soon his workshops will be manufacturing these defence rockets.

"The first line of rocket defence," he says, "will be from ships at sea. The next will be around the coastal areas. The sky can be barricaded off at need. Enemy aircraft must not be allowed to reach London or other great English cities."

The Newest Word

Broster Suggested To Represent Brother And Sister

Professor F. Earl Ward of the Macalester College English department in St. Paul, says a former student suggests "broster" as a word to represent "brother and sister." The Germans and Scandinavians have a word for it, but the English language is devoid of a single word to express the meaning.

An "s" on the end gives you "brosters," one brother and two or more sisters. Two or more brothers and one sister has to be "brosters." And from that easily comes "sprosters," two or more brothers and two or more sisters.

"I'm going home to see the folks and sprosters." It tells everything except their names.

Settle An Evening

One evening a farmer was paying a neighbor a visit, and to light him on his way took a stable lantern with him.

After spending a pleasant evening, having dined well but none too wisely, the farmer set off home.

The next day he received a note from his friend:

"This morning I found a lantern standing in my dining room. Will you please return my parrot and cage?"

Insects are developed to a degree of efficiency far beyond man's possibilities. An invading horde of locusts can cause greater destruction upon a country than any human army ever could.

HEAR THE NEW G-E BATTERY RADIOS

- Enjoy Magic Tone!
- Dial the World!
- Get big Value!

YOU'LL be thrilled with the Magic Tone—world-wide reception—and smart cabinet designs of the new General Electric Battery Radios for 1938. And you'll be amazed at the low prices and low operating cost of G-E Radios which offer you the most modern features. Be sure to see and hear the new General Electric. You can choose from 7 models priced as low as \$34.75.

MODEL F-6CB, Beautiful 6-tube console offering powerful world-wide reception. Newest features. **\$109.50**

MODEL F-6B, Handsome 6-tube table model, featuring all-wave reception. Here is real value at **\$86.50**
(Batteries extra for all models).



MODEL F-6CB



MODEL F-6B

GENERAL ELECTRIC MAGIC TONE RADIO

See Your Local G-E Dealer

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

It's Better to Buy at Home

This System Is the Right One

True co-operation has been proven to be a right system of human association over the years. It will continue to expand because by no other method can the same ideals be perpetuated.

Alberta Pool Elevators represent the highest development of grower-controlled co-operative marketing.

It should be the aim of all Alberta grain growers to aid in the advancement of this system and this cause.

Deliver your grain to

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

WHAT MAKES A TOWN ?

A prosperous rural population which demands a community centre where may be established business, educational, religious and entertainment facilities. Where these flourish and are active it is to surmise that the people of that section realize and appreciate the value to them of such a centre.

WHAT MAINTAINS IT ?

The towns are largely maintained by the surrounding districts. But the organization, the direction, and to a great measure the up-keep of the institutions in such towns are in the hands of the business interests, together with those directly and indirectly connected therewith. Without the active business and professional men to supervise and govern these public institutions and undertakings, no town could thrive.

WHO IS MAINLY AFFECTED ?

Every citizen in or about town should be concerned in seeing to it that they do their part in carrying on any good cause which may be promoted, either by financial or active support. Only in this way will any town prosper and develop as it should.

PUBLICITY IS REQUIRED

In promotion work your local paper takes a leading part. It is ever the champion of worthy causes and philanthropic and community undertakings. But to function properly and fully carry out its natural prerogatives it must in turn have the financial support of the community it serves. When needing printing or publicity, always first think of

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma Times

Published Every Friday by the Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta.
E. W. CARTER, Local Editor
ADVERTISING RATES

Want Ads, per insertion..... 25c
Stray or Strayed, 3 issues for..... \$1.00
Card of Thanks..... 50c
In Memoriam..... 50c
Local advertising, per line..... 5c

The Press Bill

(From the Viking News)

Much has been written and spoken against and in favor of the now famous Press Act passed by the Alberta legislature but to which royal assent was withheld for the time being at least. Being one of the papers affected by the Act we joined the daily and weekly newspapers in the province in a protest against its passing. It might be of interest to our readers to read what the Calgary Albertan, political mouthpiece of the government, had in part to say as follows:

"The bill 'To Ensure the Publication of Accurate News and Information,' ends a right and a freedom in Alberta which have been considered a part of the British Empire for more than two hundred years.

"It would force all newspapers of Alberta to publish government statements, issued under authority of the Chairman of the Social Credit Board; and it would force newspapers to divulge sources of information behind any news article which might appear, by order of the board.

"The bill therefore is drastic. Forcing a newspaper, or any institution, to give publication to propaganda, is a new rule with implications so wide and so deep that the human imagination could hardly picture all of the possible consequences.

"It is against British principle and freedom, and indicates a trend in Alberta Legislation too dangerous to contemplate. It seems inconceivable that Alberta people, in this age should have to remember that: 'Eternal Vigilance is the price of Freedom.'"

OIL NEWS

The enterprise of industry in seeking economies for its own operation is often beset by unusual barriers.

Because the Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced its intention to build a pipeline; the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, on application of the railways, has authorized a slash of almost 50 per cent in railway freight rates from Superior, Wis., to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

The rate cut granted was from 17.5 cents per 100 pounds to 9 cents per 100 pounds, without corresponding reduction to intermediate points. Standard of Indiana hauls gasoline from its Whiting, Ind., refinery to Superior in its own tankers. At Superior it has large storage facilities, from which it distributes gasoline and other petroleum products in the northwest.

Recently it decided it would be more economical to distribute to much of this territory by moving the commodity by pipeline to a central point and by rail and other means beyond.

The rail carriers resisted building of the pipeline. During 1935 they said, they carried 55,041,000 gallons of gasoline from Superior to destinations in the north-west, about one-third to Minneapolis and St. Paul. For this transportation they were paid \$777,000.

If the pipeline were constructed and the same tonnage distributed from a pipeline terminal, their revenue would be \$300,000 a year less—Cont.

NOTICE

To Ratepayers of the M. D. of Kinsella, No. 424.

Take notice that any person requiring relief must appear before the whole Council at their regular meeting, and that no relief shall be granted under any consideration until such person requiring the relief shall have appeared before the Council and has completed the necessary documents.

By order of the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Council of the Municipal District of Kinsella No. 424.

BLAKE H. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.,

NOTICE

Mun. Dist. of Kinsella No. 424.

Notice is hereby given that all Seed Grain advances made by M. D. 424 must be repaid on or before the 12th day of October, 1937.

By order of the Council.

BLAKE H. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.,
Mun. Dist. of Kinsella No. 424.

FOR SALE—Good work horses and saddle horse, or will trade for some cattle.—S. Brooke, 7 miles north of Viking.

Plan Splendid Hunting Season



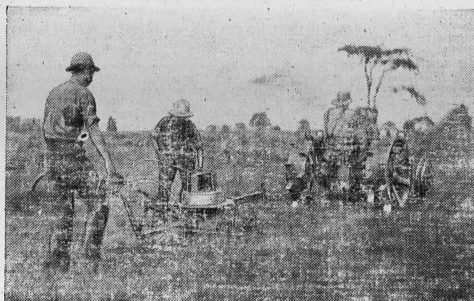
Prospects for big-game hunting are unusually bright in Canada this fall. Reports covering the thousands of square miles of wilderness accessible by Canadian Pacific Railway show a plenitude of game and excellent conditions for hunting. Outfitters and guides across the country also report more reservations for hunting parties, both from Canada and the United States, than they have had for years.

Wild sections of Canada lying practically in the back yard of civilization have a wide variety of big game in addition to many types of game birds and smaller animals. Nova Scotia has moose, deer and black bear; New Brunswick, deer and black bear; Quebec, moose, caribou, deer and black bear; Ontario, moose, deer and black bear; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, moose, deer and caribou; Alberta and British Columbia, mountain sheep and goats,

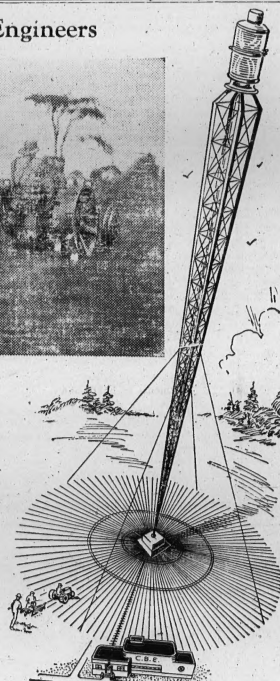
caribou, moose, elk (wapiti), deer, and grizzly, brown and black bear; and the Yukon Territory and Alaska, practically the same as British Columbia.

An indication of the increased interest in hunting this year has been given by the number of applications coming to the general tourist offices in Windsor Station, Montreal, for copies of the two hunting booklets, "Open Seasons for Hunting" and "Fishing Waters and Game Haunts."

Plow Assists Radio Engineers

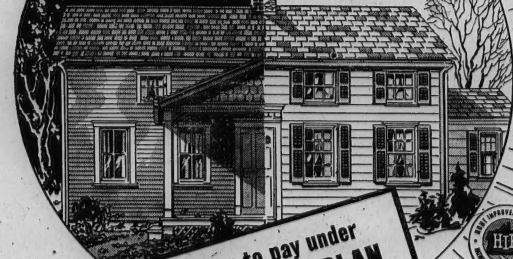


Even in these days of advanced science the radio engineer turns to the humble plow — perhaps man's first mechanical achievement — to assist him in the construction of an ultra-modern high powered broadcasting station. Here we see the plow, specially designed by J. B. Radford, in charge of installation of the two 50 kilowatt stations, at Hornby, Ontario, and Vercheres, Quebec, which are being built for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by the Northern Electric Company Limited, in Montreal. The plow is used for the burying of 15 miles of copper wire in the form of a huge wheel at the base of the 650 ft. radiating tower, at the top of which, as shown in our sketch, is an aerial beacon. This mass of wire forms a perfect ground system and is as wide as the tower is high. These two stations, the most powerful in Canada, will be on the air early this Fall.



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NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt. . . Deals With Money, What it is, Where it Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

YOU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruin of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned—in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bankers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they wilfully withdrew credit by the hundreds of millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat is at fifty cents a bushel, it will take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts?

The total of loans outstanding and money invested in securities by the Chartered Banks at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression: The general proposition that Albertans owe \$100,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$100,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$80,000,000 is not all that Albertans possess.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, tar sands, farms and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$100,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$100,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owes the twenty cents and who owes the dollar?" If you owe \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it. Now, we'll say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still what right have I to take the thousand you have to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whoever they may be, cannot expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it.

We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around—and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have, for you can have in circulation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany through the inflation. I would like to read to you what she says: "Why not tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation—this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire types of times of 1923 and I could quote you some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having sold their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock and, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to repurchase it."

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience: No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$50 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$50 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection—then inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the fable of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public—bank notes of all kinds—than there were in July of the boom year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monetize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual—or if you like it, monetizes his credit for him—not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course, collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been monetized entirely for his own use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the bank's services.

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If you are a hog and your neighbour has horses maybe you don't want to take money in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving money for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs—"tickets"—and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money? You and I have been brought up to look upon nickels, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money—and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens—they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these things if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more expert, as it were, it would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we are around. Your deposit in the bank—for all practical purposes—is money, good, useable money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it; and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that—pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and, because it does, it is able to make loans—the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he had before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it—all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the liability assumed for the notes outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to issue notes. These notes of the Bank of Canada together with the notes of the Chartered Banks are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash—amply backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada—the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned—in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money—your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They also are redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with unbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any bank staff is allowed to own, so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note—currency and credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are commercial banks—but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

SA-3

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director, "Crop Testing Plan"

"Where can I get some first generation Red Bobs seed?" requested a farmer.

"There is no such thing as first generation Red Bobs," was the answer, "because only Registered varieties have generations, and there is no Registered seed of Red Bobs yet. You can, however, obtain Certified Red Bobs which is quite high class material."

Registered seed has a pedigree continued year by year, and each multiplication becomes a lower generation than the previous one.

Certified seed does not have a recorded pedigree, although it is field inspected and guaranteed to be true-

to variety just the same as Registered, but Certified seed is of a somewhat lower standard. It will be remembered that with Registered seed of off-type is 10,000 is permitted in the fields. With Certified seed one off-type in 1,000 is allowed.

The standards for germination, content of weed seeds and of other grains, and appearance, are only slightly lower for Certified seed than the standards for Registered seed.

Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet and Thatcher, Apex and Renown, are as yet only Certified varieties. Some day they will be registered varieties. Certified seed, however, sealed in the sack, is the next best to Registered, and can be purchased with the utmost confidence.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Sharp demands for higher quality wheats for immediate de-

livery; Good rain urgently needed in Australia; French Cabinet rejects foreign exchange control; Germany must import considerable grain; U.S. private and government spring wheat estimates slightly reduced; Expect reduced Moroccan olive crop suffers from adverse weather.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Rainfall delays deterioration in Argentina crop; Good bread grain harvest in Finland; Roumania increases wheat export premium; Large Canadian fruit crops; Expect better sesame production than last year in Palestine; Coffee crops in Haiti promise good yields.

STRAYED—from my place, 2-year-old grey mare, no brands. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. Ole Larson, Viking P.O. 18-309

Sports of All Sorts.

A former Viking boy had much to do with the Alberta Junior baseball championship, won by the Arrow Blues. He is Edward "Lefty" Belter. Out on Jack Orton's farm, the youngster made life uncertain for the gophers by popping them over with a stone. On going to the city he demonstrated his skill with baseball, and won quite a reputation around Joe Clark's hocky. Viking has put its boys in big time bucky and boxing. Now possibly we are to see one in big league baseball? Time will tell.

"The Yankees are too good for the good of the game," said a close observer of the World Series. "We should plough under every second or third Yankee and hand the game back to ordinary players." The present

team looks the best ever. With a few changes in lineup they have won six world series, thereby topping all other clubs. Many thought when Babe Ruth was let out, it would be disastrous. At least "Babe" hoped it would. The game went on just the same or better than ever.

The radio brought the great baseball classic to our town and despite just as clearly as to those on the outskirts of New York city. The ping of ball and bat meeting, jumped the 3,000 miles with ease. You knew before the announcer could say it, that the batter had connected. You merely waited for his eyes to see where the ball went. It was thrilling, for dramatic scenes were constantly being presented. Did you hear that bat break as one chap hit a mighty wallop? Of course the ball did not travel far, and he was out.

For 23 years Miss Mae Arbaugh held down first base in the Kansas City "Bloomer League". When the boys started hollering "grandma" she thought it time to retire. But the records show that she made Lou Gehrig look sick as the "Iron Man of Baseball", for she played in no less than 6,486 games. At the peak of her career she received \$80 per week, as her team toured from coast to coast.

The success of the Newark Bears in the Little World Series was quite beyond expectations. After winning 14 straight games they met Columbus in the "Series". Three times in succession they were tied in knots. No one thought they had a chance. They moved into enemy territory and won the next four to take the title. It was a marvellous comeback.

The Keystone Of Democracy

Eight To Vote Should Be Considered A Responsibility

The following article by W. H. Colclough appeared in the Stratford Beacon-Herald:

"I'm not going to vote this year. What's the use?" observed a business man crisply, folding up his newspaper and putting it in his pocket. "One side is as bad as the other. I'm going to remain at home on election day."

This man made out a strong case—not against the leaders in the political field, but against himself. The man who has a vote and refuses to use it is much worse than the most inefficient political representative. In fact, if our political atmosphere is not as clear as it might be, it is just such men as this one who are responsible. We get the kind of government we deserve. No better and no worse. Indifference makes for maladministration.

We are surprised that so many men endowed with the franchise fail to see their responsibility in this regard. An indifferent electorate encourages dictatorship. It is usually the fellow who doesn't care and who doesn't vote who complains most bitterly when affairs are not to his liking. Instead of using his influence to make things better, he lets George do it and when George does it he complains about the kind of work George has been doing.

The struggle for the right to vote was a long one and in many cases was a bitter one. In the early days most questions were settled by bullets, which finally gave way to ballots. Ballots are the keystone of democracy. When we give the poor man the same right and power to choose his leader as we do the rich man, we take a step toward equality in all things.

Canada approaches ideal democracy more closely than most countries. More so than the United States. This happy condition may be maintained if the voters of our land take their obligations seriously and express their wishes on election day. It might be a step in the right direction to charge every man who refuses to vote with some penalty. This might be coercion, but it would be mild when compared to dictatorship.

Must Dress Correctly

People At Balmoral Always Observe Established Custom

The News of the World, London, says Balmoral has a sartorial code of its own. Members of the Royal Family, from the King downwards, observe the Scottish fashion of wearing the kilt on every appropriate occasion.

For instance, the King, when attending Crathie Church, will wear the kilt and glengarry, and the Queen and other Royal ladies display a splash of their particular tartan.

There is a strict code for the Sassenach guests and others not qualified to wear Scottish dress. They are expected to wear morning dress—peculiar to the Court when in the South—black tail coat and black silk hat.

The late Sir William Harcourt, on one occasion attended church, with Queen Victoria wearing a grey frock coat and hat, of which outfit he was rather proud. He received a note from the private secretary later in the day. "We do not like grey on the Sabbath."

Even among the staff there is a special code of dress for Balmoral. When the King's or Queen's carriage is drawn by the Windsor greys, the bowler hat is generally worn, instead of the gold-braid-edged tall hat familiar in London.

This custom was initiated by Queen Victoria on account of the trouble the tall hat gave on windy days such as are encountered sometimes in the Highlands.

Aimed At Britain

Says Japan's Plan Is To Destroy British Power In Orient

The Tokyo newspaper Kokumin urges Japan to disregard international law in its conflict with China and aim at the destruction of Great Britain's power in that country.

The article, signed by Yuji Satsuma, declared "Japan's final object in China is not, achievable unless Great Britain's dominant influence in China is overthrown."

"Even Chinese diplomats will not be so foolish as to believe that the principles of international law are applicable to China," Satsuma added. "Therefore there is no occasion for an attempt at justification of the overthrow of British interests in China on legal grounds."

"Unlike the Japanese Foreign Office, the Japanese army and navy do not fear Great Britain."

Queer African Bird

Ancient Type Of Peacock Found After Long Search

Six stuffed specimens of an African bird previously unknown to ornithologists and closely related to the peacock family of India were brought to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, by Dr. James P. Chapin, associate curator of birds. After a search of nearly a quarter of a century the discovery of the bird was made in the thick jungles of Central Africa by Dr. Chapin during a two-month expedition.

The ornithologist described the discovery as further proof of the existence a long time ago of a luxuriant forest extending from the west coast of Africa on the shores of the Atlantic through to Southeastern Asia. Dr. Chapin thinks that the newly discovered bird is related both to the pheasant and the peacock family, but is more primitive than the familiar peacock of India.

Exercising the privilege of an explorer making a new discovery, Dr. Chapin has given the new bird the scientific name of *Afropavo Congensis*. A free translation is African peacock of the Congo. Of the six specimens, two are female and four are males.

The birds were found in a virgin forest near the Eastern edge of a jungle extending from the west coast to Africa through the Belgian Congo for about 1,800 miles to the fringe of the lakes in Central Africa near the Equator.

The male bird, larger than a rooster, has a blackish color, mixed with dark green and bronze reflections of the back. Violet fringes its lower chest and wings. On its crown is its most peculiar feature, a roughened patch with short, brush-like gray feathers rising from it. In the male this crown, as a rule, is white, while in the female it is a bright red. This adornment is peculiar to the Congo peacock.

For The Listening Public

Radio Should Not Be Allowed To Become Sound Track

Radio is a great invention. It is a wonderful medium of information, education, and esthetic enjoyment. It is an agency for bringing much that is great, good and inspiring into the home.

But also it has become a "sound track" for much which is cheap, noisy and even dangerous. Fakes, frauds and crudities have been allowed free course to a deplorable degree.

In Canada, the public and those in control of radio are doing something about it.

But in the United States, where protective regulations have been fragmentary, spasmodic and often inept, the Federal Radio Commission just doesn't seem to be able to find its footing.

Maybe it will some day. Goodness knows the listening public needs help and relief.—Detroit Free Press.

Health Insurance

Commission Will Continue Its Studies In British Columbia

British Columbia's four-man health insurance commission will continue its studies on health insurance systems although there is no prospect of immediate government action to put the plan into force, Premier Pattullo said.

The premier said his government did not propose any new health insurance legislation at the coming session.

This, however, will leave on the statute books the present Health Insurance Act, passed in 1936 but still inoperative.

The health commission headquarters will be maintained, the premier said, and a few men kept on the technical staff.

How Meteorites Fall

Usually Explode Twice Before Stones Reach The Earth

Dr. Spencer describes schematically the passage of a stony meteorite through the earth's atmosphere, its stage of incandescence commencing at a height of about one hundred miles; the subsequent explosion of the meteorite due to intense surface heating and to air pressure, followed perhaps by a second explosion and the fall to earth of the resulting shower of stones. The velocity of which is checked generally to that of an ordinary falling body—about seventy metres a second. In the case of a large mass of metallic iron, it will survive disintegration, more easily and may arrive at the earth's surface with much greater velocity. —From Nature.

Equipped with a restaurant capable of seating eight, a motor bus in western Germany also has a library for passengers.

MUSSOLINI REVIEWS HIS TROOPS IN ROME



Premier Mussolini was present at this demonstration by the advance guard of the "Dux" Camp on the Via dell'Impero, Rome, of the role played by light machine guns during manoeuvres. In the background may be seen the Colosseum.

Britain's Campaign For Health

Leaders Are Aware Of The Importance Of Physical Fitness

Britain has started a campaign for health and physical fitness without parallel in the history of the nation.

Prime Minister Chamberlain will touch off a £2,000,000 "health drive" which will run a wide gambit; from setting up exercises to maternity and child welfare services; from organized games to health films and better care of the teeth.

Running side by side with Britain's rearmament program, it is proof Britain's leaders are aware of the importance of national health in possible wars of the future. What Britain proposes to do, it is pointed out, is comparable, on a less lavish scale, with what Italy, Germany and Russia have been doing for years; namely, emphasize national health as part of the preparation for national emergencies.

The new health program, approved by the Government, has been in preparation for the last year. It will be in the hands of district leaders. Participation will be entirely voluntary but the drive will be especially keen in the so-called "depressed" areas, the slums and large industrial areas.

England became a tea drinking country because of its Oriental trade and tea plantations, whereas Holland and France took to coffee because of their coffee plantations in the Indies, explains a Field Museum botanist.

Canada's New Coins

Are More Distinctive And Artistic Than Old Ones

Whoever is responsible for the new Canadian silver coinage deserves well of his country and ought to get a medal. We must confess that when we begged in these columns some time ago for more artistic coinage with the accession of a new King we did so with little hope of so quick and pleasant a response. We had, it seemed, become irrevocably wedded to a coin with a stiff crowned effigy resembling nobody in particular on the obverse and a wreath of sublimated cabbage leaves (presumably maple) on the reverse. Thank heaven we have broken with that grim tradition, and the new coins are distinctive and artistic.

Having gone so far, is it too much to hope that the same authorities will make a job of it and abolish that numismatic atrocity, the Canadian nickel, perhaps the ugliest coin ever yet minted anywhere? It was some years ago that Canadian postage stamps began to emerge from the dead level of monotony and to-day some of them are as fine specimens of the art of stamp-making as can be found anywhere. It is good to note that our coinage is following suit.—Montreal Star.

"I am very proud of the way my son has worked his way to the top." "What is he doing?" "Well, he started as a shoemaker and finished as a hairdresser."

Dear To Canadians

Maple Tree Made Strong Appeal To Early Settlers

The maple is dear to the heart of the Canadian. It takes his eye particularly in the fall of the year when the dying leaves with their gorgeous hues of crimson and gold form a panorama of beauty.

The maple made a strong appeal to the early settlers for it was a source of immediate revenue and the maple leaf became the national emblem. Correctly, that emblem is the leaf of the sugar maple, or hard maple as it is sometimes called.

There are nine species of maple trees in Canada, but the sugar maple is the most valuable commercially. It provides an annual income with its spring harvest of syrup. As lumber it is especially adapted to flooring because of its resistance to wear and its attractive light color. It takes a high polish and is easy to stain. Curly maple and bird's eye maple are particularly prized for furniture. The maple has been introduced into many countries successfully.—Kitchener Record.

To Increase Productivity

An English experimenter has increased productivity of seeds by coating them with porous liquid rubber mixed with fertilizer, fungicides and bacteria that increase the amount of nitrogen obtained from the air.

Wild birds retain their instinct for migration, even though the eggs are hatched in an incubator and the birds never see others of their kind.

An Area Of Great Assets

Lord Tweedsmuir Urges Northern Development By Air Routes

Development of air transportation holds the key to the opening of the Canadian northland, in the opinion of Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General, after completing a trip down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic ocean and surveying the western part of Canada's northern empire.

"Canada," Lord Tweedsmuir said in part, "has one enormous advantage in that she still possesses a physical frontier, which the United States no longer possesses. That frontier is the north. There is a line beyond which her possessions are imperfectly known. I believe these possessions to be very great, and that in the north will lie the main area of her future development."

"Russia, as you know, is doing wonders with northern Siberia; perhaps the task is easier for her than for us, for her government can order its people about as it pleases. As a free democracy we cannot do that. But Canada has already a fine record in her northern development, a record which is only beginning, and she has in the north, I think, far greater assets than Russia possesses in Arctic Siberia.

"As I see it, the key to the north is the air. Rapid development depends upon cheap and easy transport. The north can never be a country of roads and railways. It has wonderful waterways which will always be valuable, but the air, I think, will be the chief medium. If air transport can be cheapened by the development of local oil fields then not only will the economic assets be rapidly developed, but the dwellers will be brought into closer touch with the great centres."

Not A Fitting Slogan

Originator Of "Mounties Always Get Their Man" Not Known

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is tired of the slogan that it "always gets its man." "We're still looking for the fellow who started it," Colonel S. Z. T. Wood, deputy commissioner of the Mounties, chuckled. "All we know about him is that he probably was an American."

The slogan, Wood thinks, is pretty silly, especially because it "scipises completely" the force's real motto to "Uphold the Right."

Col. Wood, who was attending a convention in Washington of the International Association for Identification, said transfer to the Mounties of local police power in six Canadian provinces has worked out "very well."

"I don't see any reason why transfer of state police work to some federal agency here wouldn't work out just as well," he said.

A recent agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard service and the Mounted Police for mutual jurisdiction in adjacent waters also has produced satisfactory results.

"Oddly enough," Col. Wood said, "outlying posts in the frozen north still appeal to the rank and file of Mounties."

"There are 20 applications for every vacancy, not counting 200 applications received annually from small boys in the United States."

Better Support For Research

Need For Placing It On Adequate Basis In Canada

Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, National Research Council chairman, asserted there was need for placing Canadian research on an "adequate basis."

"Canada," he told the Montreal branch of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers, "is not doing nearly enough work of this character." Canada was allowing itself to remain in a position of dependence upon other countries, the council chairman said.

Major-General McNaughton asserted that despite its mediocre support, the National Research Council had made important contributions in certain directions, particularly in the field of survey research. Also much benefit had accrued from the work of co-operative research, the grain research committee having developed new varieties of rust-resistant wheats.

A New Fruit Story

Duncan George of Ehrhardt, South Carolina, grows pears with shells on them. Since a storm nine years ago blew a walnut tree in his yard over on a pear tree, George said, he has harvested a fruit which is a cross between a walnut and a pear. George said the fruit resembles a pear but develops a walnut shell as it matures. He said it tasted more like a nut than a pear.



The grape crop for Ontario this year is estimated at 31,387,000 pounds, principally in the Niagara Peninsula and adjacent counties, an increase of about 45 per cent. as compared with the crop of 1936. As a result grapes are expected to be cheap. Our layout shows (below) a fair harvester picking green grapes near Vineland, and (above), a fine view of a vineyard near Burlington, Ontario. Some grape growers report severe losses from hoppers this season.

FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73—Thanks To Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning."

Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, gradually, the toxins in their lives, they start getting rid of, every day, of all waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigour. Ailments due to clogged systems vanish, youth returns, and life becomes really worth living.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XVII—Continued

A bonfire on the river bank, a keg of beer from the little brewery at Puggy Hudde and a couple of fat geese roasted on spits made any dark fall evening pass pleasantly for a party of sailor boys. Many a good woman was short in her count of young geese when the community flock was broken up and the raffles were held. But a still sadder misfortune befell Mrs. Johnstone, whose two sons were running a stone-hooper out of Port Credit in the fall of 1862. Her boys grabbed a couple of squawking geese one evening and a lively shore party got under way. The flock of one of the birds proving as tough as a shoulder, they thought occurred to Aaron Peer, who picked up his head and quietly despatched a sly young lad to bear the token to Mrs. Johnstone. The good woman came hurrying down the shore, calling loudly for a police constable and keening that we had killed poor Maggie, her great layer, that had been a family pet for twenty years.

Everyone ducked quickly for cover with the exception of a sailor off a Toronto schooner, who had been an innocent bystander. The woman had him arrested on a charge of larceny, with petty larceny, the accused man had a distressing impediment in his speech. In the misery of getting words out of him, he tramped with his foot, like an angry bull pawing the ground.

The goose-eaters all went up to Cookville next morning to hear his trial, which came on before two Justices of the Peace. One of the presiding magistrates was Melville Parker, a local farmer and a popular citizen, whose father was Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. Owing to the death of his elder brother without issue, Melville Parker afterward fell into the title himself. He was a clever and resourceful man and could make a cracking good Tory speech—after he got going; but at times he stuttered. It was a trial after the usual sort in a rural police court in Ontario. Mrs. Johnstone told all about her family pet and the roasted carcass. And, of course, the strange sailor had been caught right on the spot. Magistrate Parker swung his chair around to question the accused.

"Whu-whu-whu," he demanded with a violent jerk of the head, "di-di-di do it?"

The sailor set in to paw the floor boards.

"Di-di-di-di yu-yu-you th-th-think," he ground out, "I'm a di-di-di— with a jerk of the head—'fo-fo-fo!'"

Magistrate Parker's face reddened as he jumped up and hit the table a bang with his fist.

"Sis-sis-sis-six months!" he shouted. "Ti-ti-ti-take him away!"

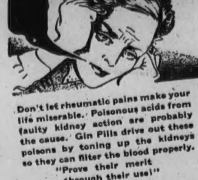
We had to send to the Port for Robert Cotton, a good Tory, to come up and explain away the contempt of court, but, in the end of the matter, everyone, save Mrs. Johnstone, forgot all about the stolen goose.

The following spring I sailed under Skipper Hare aboard a two-masted brigantine of 120 tons. With her spartan white frock bulging before a chasing wind and a ribbon of foam fluttering in her wake, she was a pretty, dainty-stepping little

lady, was the Blue Heron of Port Credit. Her forecast was square rigged, and, as founes and festoons about her square sail, she carried a staysail, a standing staysail, a fly jib and a jib topsail. Her main mast was schooner rigged with a flying jib, a midship staysail and a main gaff topsail. The schooner had a slip keel, which was better than "a barn door" for holding her into the wind and which had the knack of getting itself out of the way in shallow water. The Blue Heron tripped along smartly and kept her feet well in any kind of sailing weather. Many of the large cargo boats sailing the lower lakes at the time were built along similar lines and carried the same spread of canvas. The shallow draft and narrow channel of the old Welland Canal developed a special design in sailing vessels that was not seen in other waters.

The Blue Heron was busily engaged that season carrying sundry trifling cargoes to American ports. She had bunkers for four; but at times we took a lively interest in the brig. David Douglas, of her type, had earned the bad names of American port authorities. It was assumed they were up to devilment of some sort. They were regularly boarded, and several of them had recently been fired upon. I dodged over to Men Spink's tavern to wait events. Down the shore that night, I paid a lad two dollars to row me out to a light that blinked twice in the darkness.

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE TORTURE!



GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

beating into port with her white goods all on, as clipper looking as any fresh young girl off to a Sunday school picnic. I noticed the officials took a lively interest in the brig. David Douglas, of her type, had earned the bad names of American port authorities. It was assumed they were up to devilment of some sort. They were regularly boarded, and several of them had recently been fired upon. I dodged over to Men Spink's tavern to wait events. Down the shore that night, I paid a lad two dollars to row me out to a light that blinked twice in the darkness.

(To Be Continued)

Botanist Discovered Gold

David Douglas Was First In British Columbia States Editor

Dr. T. A. Rickard of Victoria, one-time editor of mining publications in England and the United States, claims he definitely determined that David Douglas, Scottish botanist, was the first white man to discover gold in British Columbia.

Dr. Rickard, addressing the joint convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, said the famed scientist, after whom the Pacific Coast's Douglas fir tree was named, made his first find at Lake Okanagan in the interior in 1833.

Record of the discovery was found by himself in records of the Royal Geographical Society of 1861, Dr. Rickard said.

The rush of gold miners to British Columbia from California in 1858 followed shipments to the United States of about 800 ounces of gold found by Indians along the Fraser River and in the Queen Charlotte Island, he claimed.

Luxurious Homes

Great Wealth Centred In International Quarter At Shanghai

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says the evacuation of the women and children will mean the break up of many homes in Shanghai. How luxurious the International Quarter had become is scarcely appreciated by those who have not visited the city in the last year or two.

At the present time more wealth is centred in the town than in any other trade centre of the East. This is mainly due to the fact that Sir Victor Sassoon has, in large measure, withdrawn, the millions he had invested in India and has transferred them farther East. The huge hotels which dominate the city are all owned by him, and those who met the able manager of the Taj Mahal, in Bombay, a few years ago, will now find him installed instead at the luxurious Cathay.

As it is to be expected, where so much wealth has been accumulated, the expense of living is high. Racing has got such a hold on the European element that thousands are lost as readily betting on the racecourse as they are lost at the tables at Monte Carlo.

Was World's Smallest Man

Harold Dyott, 50, known as "Tiny Tim," reputedly the world's smallest man, 23 inches tall and weighing 24 pounds, is dead. He spent most of his life on exhibition at fairs all over Europe. Examined as a child by the most celebrated physicians in Europe, Dyott was found to have a perfectly sound constitution and normally developing mental faculties.

New Pilot Instructor

W. A. Straith, former Winnipeg aviator, has been appointed pilot instructor of Trans-Canada Airlines and will be in charge of advanced training courses to be offered pilots seeking employment with the airline. Straith has been connected with an United States Airways company in Seattle and will begin his new duties next month.

Eighty-two per cent. of all patents issued by the United States are subsequently discovered to have no commercial value.

Important To Eye Health

Scientists Find Particular Vitamin In Food Is Essential

Streamlining the figure by strenuous diets prescribed by persons with no scientific training in food values or nutrition, may cause permanent impairment to the eyesight. The reason for this is that three foods which are essential to eye health are either taken or are put at a minimum in most of these diets.

Just recently scientists have discovered that the substance in the eye which is sensitive to light and which they term "visual purple" is really a protein that is bleached by the action of strong light and renews itself by returning to its original color in the dark.

Whenever there has been slowness in color restoration, scientists have found it due to a deficiency of a particular vitamin in the foods of which the best sources are butter, cream and milk, and in a lesser degree, egg yolk, liver and fresh vegetables. Cod liver oil is richest of all in it. Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University points out, however, that by drinking a quart of whole milk daily butter may be omitted.

When the eyes are exposed to strong light, the "visual purple" protein changes rapidly to yellow and then slowly becomes colorless. If the system is plentifully supplied with essential elements, regeneration takes place as soon as the eyeball is removed from the glare, but when the elements are lacking, the process is slow and defective. Recent experiments have shown that it is dangerous for certain people to drive at night because the "visual purple" in their eyes is restored quickly after having been bleached by the glare of oncoming headlights.

When a deficiency of the essential vitamin continues for any length of time, actual damage to the membranes covering the eyes takes place. When this happens, the eyesight for eye health are: Protect the eyes from strong light glare by wearing dark glasses. Never read while facing a strong light.

Castle To Be Demolished

So Coal Seams Under Historic Building Can Be Worked

Rich coal seams have had successful siege to romantic Douglas Castle, ancestral home of the Douglas family in Edinburgh.

When the Earl and Countess of Home move, demolition will begin so the coal seams can be worked without hindrance. Old seams in the district have been worked out.

And so the stormy history of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous," which repeatedly changed hands during the struggle between Edward I. and the Scots, comes to an end.

So—perhaps—does the ancient legend which runs: "As often as Castle Douglas is destroyed it shall rise again in even greater size."

The castle was burned down in 1759 and the present structure built. Near it is the chance of the Church of St. Bride containing the heart of Robert the Bruce.

Lord and Lady Home will take up residence at their Berwickshire estate near Coldstream. They plan to return each year to Lanarkshire and reside in the factor's house within sight of the old castle grounds.

A Wonderful Bridge

Golden Gate At San Francisco Great Engineering Feat

One of the world's greatest engineering feats—the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco—has just been completed. The bridge, which has cost \$35,000,000, is the longest and tallest single-span suspension bridge in the world. The construction work was carried out in face of difficulties. There was a seven-knot tide and a rocky sea-bottom. The total length of the main structure is 8,940 feet, and the suspension span is 4,200 feet in length, and 230 feet above water at the centre.

Rather A Big Order

Mounties Asked To Find Man Somewhere In Canada

If the operator hadn't told her that her three minutes was up, Mrs. Trotman might have got a little more geography from Lieut. Arthur Morin of Montreal police. Mrs. Trotman telephoned from New York to say her husband had driven to Canada and she hadn't heard from him since. No, she didn't know what part of Canada he intended visiting. The lieutenant started to tell her Canada was a good-sized country.

It's the little things of life that cause the worst trouble. A man can usually find his house at night but the sometimes has difficulty with the keyhole.

Polyps that build coral islands are only able to work under water.

A Cable From China

Tells Of Barbaric Massacre And Wanton Destruction

Your admirable and sympathetic leading article on "Learning in China" emboldens me to send you a copy of a cable sent to me as chairman of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation by the presidents of the Chinese Universities.

"Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations, Geneva.

"Japanese military aggression in North China have now devastated vicinity of Peking and scattered Tientsin to ruins, in addition to slaughtering thousands of unarmed civilians, Japanese troops have deliberately destroyed with bombs and incendiary missiles all library, laboratory, and dormitory building of Nankai University and Nankai Middle Schools in Tientsin, to which the veteran educator Changpolin had devoted 33 years to found and develop. In the interest of civilization and humanity we appeal you to condemn publicly such barbaric massacre and wanton destruction of educational institutions and to influence your governments to apply effective sanctions against aggressor nations so that justice might still be vindicated and repetition of such horrors avoided.

Tai Yuenpei, president Academia Sinica; Chiang Monlin, Middle Peking University; Huah-shan, dean Peking University; Mei Chih, president Tsinghua University; Lo Chialuen, president Central University; Chu Chohing, president Chekiang University; Wang Shingkung, president Wuhan University.

The C.I.C. has, of course, nothing to do with politics. But there is certainly something heroic in the persistent resolution with which the Chinese have continued to renovate and rebuild the moral and intellectual life of their people in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, and something revolting to the average human conscience in the systematic way in which the Japanese militarists seem to select the objects of their attack. Down with schools and universities and with illiterate quacks and the easier becomes the task of the invader—Gilbert Murray in the London Times.

Fad In Southern States

Cows Are Beautified Before Being Entered In Shows

The newest wrinkles in cattle-raising in the United States deep South are finger waves for cows, manicuring and "facials." The idea of bovine beautification, said to have been originated by Allen Grebb, Southern cattleman, has spread so rapidly in recent months that no cattle show is complete without beautified cows.

Grebb, who operates a 125,000-acre plantation near Etowah, Alabama, created a minor sensation when he led into the ring a Hereford yearling whose curly coat rippled in crisp even rows of finger waves. Each hoof was trimmed and whitened and its stubby horns bore deep lustrous.

Finger waving is the final touch in the beauty treatment, he said. A foot-long rasp that looks like a rough file is used to trim each hoof. Sometimes each is whitewashed, but usually they are polished with pumice stone. Horns are polished, too.

Soil Of Forty Nations

The Rotary Club at Albion, N.Y., plans to blend the soil of forty nations in planting an American elm tree next spring. The idea was conceived by Dr. Walter B. Martin, president of the club and superintendent of the State Training School, in an effort to foster international good-will. Letters will be sent to foreign Rotary Clubs requesting one pound of the soil of their nation be sent to Albion.

A faucet dripping at the rate of one drop every second will waste 2,299 gallons in the course of a year.

Little Helps For This Week

Thus saith the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel, I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go. Isaiah 48:17.

I seek Thy aid, I ask direction. Teach me to do what pleases Thee.

I can bear toll, endure affliction. Only Thy leadings let me see.

Of all paths a man can strike into there is at a given moment a best path for every one, a thing which here and now it is the wisest of all things to do. Success in this case is complete and his happiness is assured. To find this path and walk in it is the one thing needful for man. Every man has also his own vocation, the one direction in which space is open to him. He has faculties inviting him to endless exertion. Like a ship in a narrow river he runs into obstructions on every side but one. On that side all obstruction is taken away and he sweeps serenely over a deepening channel into an infinite sea.

An Interesting Test

Competition Shows Girls Are Better Writers Than Boys

Girls are much better writers than boys if a writing competition in Britain fostered by Mrs. John Galsworthy in memory of her late husband, the famous short story writer, is any indication.

More than 200 boys and girls entered for the competition. First they submitted two scripts from a passage from one of the Galsworthy novels. The judges chose the best forty scripts and brought the writers to the London County Hall, where they were put to the final test.

Five awards of \$50 each were won by girls. Not a boy figured in the highest awards. Seven prizes of \$25 also were won by girls. Boys did not win any of the secondary prizes. There were ten prizes of half a guinea each in the third grade and boys managed to win two of these.

The explanation of the poor showing made by boys was not the smallness of the number of boys in the competition. It was entirely due to the superior penmanship of the girls. Two of the first class prizes were won by girls from the Synodiam county secondary school—Toronto Star-Weekly.

The Sun's Rays

Astronomers Say That Old Sol Is Slowing Up

Dr. William A. Fowler, Harvard astronomer, checking up on the sun's performance as a cosmic warming-pan, finds him not so hot. He is sending out 30 per cent. less radiation than he should for a star of his class. And not so bright, either, giving only four-tenths of the luminosity generally accepted as standard. In fact, astronomers know the sun as a "G zero dwarf star," meaning he is yellow and of very low brilliance. By contrast we are asked to admire the moon for displaying greater reflecting power than she was supposed to have.

Far be it from us to dispute with scientists, but if that sun wasn't doing his best in August we hope he never does!—New York World Telegram.

The hardest nut for the British Government to crack is not the dictators on the continent for which it has a meek respect, but a pacifist element at home, which is always urging it to go to war to make peace.

The largest meteorite in any museum today is the 27½-ton "annihilator" iron brought by Admiral Peary from Greenland.

Although usually packed in small, half-pound tins, the tuna fish sometimes weighs three-fourths of a ton.

FLOUR SPECIAL!

No. 1 Flour, in 5 sack lots @ **\$3.58**
 Cream of Wheat, 6 lb 30c 24 lb **\$1.10**
 Sunny Maid, 6 lb 25c, 24 lb **95c**
 Golden Flakes, 6 lb 25c, 24 lb **95c**

Cereals are Fresh at Mill

Cream of Wheat is now coarser and will not lump.

All Products Guaranteed.

We will deliver at no extra charge within 40 miles, providing an order of from 1½ to 3 tons goes to one neighborhood.

Wheat Accepted in Payment.**Wainwright Flour Mill****Weighing the Farmers' Grain**

The Board of Grain Commissioners, under the Canada Grain Act, is charged with the responsibility of preventing and penalizing overages. The Federal Government Department of Weights and Measures is responsible for checking the accuracy of all elevator scales. Country elevator scales are subject to regular Government inspection and 217 Government weighmen check weights at terminal points.

Western Grain Dealers' Assoc'n**FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS**

For more than thirty years this farmers' company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

Deliver your grain to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Limited

Elevators at: Irma, Jarrow, Kinsella, Viking

TRAVEL BY BUS!

— for —

Comfort, Courtesy, Economy

Leave Irma daily, going east, 8.10 p.m.

Leave Irma daily, going west, 8.15 a.m.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES**Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.****EDMONTON'S POPULAR****Royal George and Leland Hotels**

(Now being Completely Renovated)
offer

Comfort, Service and Courtesy

at

Rates to Suit Your Income
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

HOTEL York
CALGARY
 EXTRA LOW RATES 150
 ALSO OPERATING
HOTEL ST. REGIS
 WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Inklin and family have moved into Irma and are living in Mr. Shaw's house.

Mr. Arthur Mundi and Miss Mundi of Stony Plain spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Tate and family.

Mr. Thos. Patterson of Greenhills and Mr. Robt. Patterson, spent Thanksgiving at the Glasgow home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Reeds, of Maidstone, Sask., spent Thanksgiving with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. I.S. Reeds.

A crew of men put in a concrete floor in the basement of the Irma United church last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Messrs. Ivan and Gerald Currie started the erection of the new Canadian Legion building on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Miles of Westlock, arrived here Thursday last for a short visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miles.

The regular meeting of the Irma W.M.S. will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Fenton on Thursday, Oct. 21st. Hostesses: Mrs. Osterhout and Mrs. Masson.

The Women's Institute of Irma are planning to hold their annual bazaar in Kiefer's hall on the last Saturday in November this year, one week earlier than usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Enger and family spent part of Thanksgiving Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stone and Miss Della Stone of Aurburndale.

Mr. Dick Larson has been fortunate in securing a position as brand reader for the Government in a part of Southern Alberta where a large number of cattle are being shipped out.

The Irma branch of the Canadian Legion held a meeting on October 2 and arranged to hold an Armistice service in Kiefer's hall at 10.45 a.m. on November 11th and a dance in the evening.

Miss Marion Glasgow accompanied by her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, all of Edmonton, spent the long week-end at the home of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Glasgow.

The Irma school board held a meeting on Tuesday, October 12th. The teachers were present at this meeting and arrangements were made to hold a Christmas concert in Kiefer's hall on December 23rd.

Helen Samenuk will be in Irma again for a day on Saturday, Oct. 16. If you were too busy to get in for a permanent on her recent visit, you will have another opportunity. See or phone Mrs. E. W. Carter.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS UNDER THE TAX RECOVERY ACT, 1929.**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE RIVER, No. 423**

Notice is hereby given, that under the provisions of The Tax Recovery Act, 1929, the following lands will be offered for sale, by public auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1937, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon**, at the Municipal Office, Irma, Alberta.

Pt. of Sec.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	M.
N. W.	12	44	7	4
S. W.	1	45	7	4
N. E.	7	45	7	4
N. W.	7	45	7	4
S. W.	13	45	7	4
N. W.	22	45	7	4
S. W.	25	45	7	4
S. E.	34	45	7	4
S. E.	35	45	7	4
S. W.	35	45	7	4
N. E.	18	44	8	4
N. W.	7	45	8	4
N. E.	8	45	8	4
S. W.	9	45	8	4
S. E.	9	45	8	4
N. E.	17	45	8	4
S. E.	19	45	8	4
S. W.	21	45	8	4
N. W.	21	45	8	4
N. E.	28	45	8	4
S. E.	28	45	8	4
N. E.	34	45	8	4
N. W.	34	45	8	4
S. W.	34	45	8	4
N. W.	3	44	9	4
S. E.	4	44	9	4
N. E.	5	44	9	4
S. W.	7	44	9	4
N. E.	8	44	9	4
N. W.	8	44	9	4
S. W.	10	44	9	4
S. W.	12	44	9	4
N. W.	26	44	9	4

Each parcel will be offered for sale subject to reserve bid, and subject to the regulations contained in the existing certificates of title. Terms, cash unless otherwise arranged.

Redemption may be effected by payment of all arrears of taxes and costs at any time prior to the sale.

Dated at Irma, Alberta, this 11th day of September, 1937.

CHAS. WILBRAHAM,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Last Friday evening, October 8th, while the picture show was on some one apparently stole Haviland Elford's bicycle off the Main street, as it disappeared and had not been found up to the morning of October 13th.

The L.O.B.A. whist drive and dance in aid of the Alberta children's home, will be held on Friday, November 5, instead of October 22. Good prizes, good eats, and Williamson's orchestra, all go to make up an evening to look forward to.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fenton and family had a visit last Sunday and Monday (Thanksgiving day) from Mr. Fenton's two sisters, Mrs. E. W. Armstrong and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, also Mr. Campbell and Mr. Edgar Armstrong, a nephew from Edmonton.

OLD-TIMERS ENTERTAINED

On the evening of September 29 about one hundred old timers of the Irma district met for a social evening in Hedley's Hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Peterson of Los Angeles and Mrs. A. R. Penick of Washington, old timers of this district who were home on a visit after a good many years absence. Mr. J. C. McLean was chosen chairman, who called on several of the earliest settlers for speeches. Several musical numbers were contributed and a number of old songs were sung by all hands. The guests of honor responded and thanked their hosts for the pleasant evening arranged for them. The ladies served a delightful lunch after the program and a short time was spent in dancing.

BURGLAR GETS AWAY WITH \$100

About 4 a.m. on October 11th, a burglar entered Mr. M. K. McLeod's house through a front window and searched through a chest of drawers until he found a purse containing \$100 which Mrs. McLeod had placed there for an emergency. He then left by way of the front door and in so doing awakened Mrs. McLeod. Mr. McLeod rushed outside but did not get close enough to obtain a description. He immediately notified R. L. Simmerman, night watchman, who phoned to Wainwright for Corp. Collett. Several clues were followed up but without any results. The same night Mr. John Ostad's car was taken from his back yard and later found about three miles from town on the Coal Springs road. The car was not damaged.

FOWL SUPPER AND BAZAAR

The annual fowl supper and bazaar sponsored by the Alma Mater and Roseberry Ladies' Aid will be held on Friday, October 29th, in the Roseberry school. Supper will start at 6 p.m. Admission: adults 25c, school children 15c. A program of music and singing will follow in the evening.

Viking News Items

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gossman, who passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Havens, on Wednesday morning, October 6th, in her eighty-third year.

The deceased had been in failing health for some time, but seemed to regain a certain amount of strength following two previous attacks. The seizure of Wednesday morning came quite suddenly, and brought death a few hours later.

One of the largest turnips seen in these parts was brought to the News office by Almond Hamilton. It was grown in the Lake Wabamun district by Homer Platt for whom Almond was doing some trucking. It weighs 27½ lb, 48 inches in circumference and eleven inches high.

Miss Esther Wick, formerly of the Red & White staff here, but now employed by one of the large department stores in Edmonton, spent the Thanksgiving holiday with her parents north of town.

J. A. Lentz left on Tuesday of this week for St. Ignace, Montana, where he will join his family. They intend to make their future home in Montana. Best wishes go with them from this district for success in their new location.

The Young People's Rally of the Wainwright Presbytery will be held in the United church hall on Friday evening, October 15th, beginning with a picnic style supper at 6 o'clock. Ken Tey of Wainwright, who is the president, promises a good program with a car load of leaders in young people's work coming down from Edmonton.

Miss Violet Loades has recovered sufficiently from her recent operation to leave the Royal Alexandra hospital and is now convalescing at the home of her brother Fred Loades at Ryley.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gossman, of Holden, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Carr of Lenex, Sask., were in attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. E. Gossman held here October 9th.

Jas. Wright of Wainwright is the new service man for the Calgary Power Co. in this part of the province, taking the place of Fred Stewart who has been transferred to Magrath, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bunn are leaving this week together with Mr. R. Kemmis by motor to Sarnia, Ont. where they expect to make their future home.

B. Wainberg, brother-in-law of W. Comisarow, was buying poultry in town on Tuesday for shipment to Edmonton. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wainberg.

The sweeping victory of Premier Hepburn in Ontario and the decisive win of E. L. Gray, Liberal Unity candidate in the Edmonton by-election, are impressive enough to make people stop and realize that the so-called "old line parties" are not dead but very much alive. Electors in Alberta and in Ontario have given a clear-cut expression of what they think of new fangled theories and parties that spring up ever so often offering political cure-alls. We have heard during the past two years tirades over the air and in certain sections of the press against old line parties, and the Alberta premier has been most outstanding in this respect. Just what effect it will have on his self-styled "rhinoceros hide" is hard to tell, but at least the people have spoken and that's what counts.

The Elks Lodge is sponsoring a grand ball to be held in the Elks hall on Wednesday evening, November 10. A committee is now making arrangements for a gala time for everybody. Winter merriment is beginning to look over last year's brooms.

Miss Joan Gillespie who is attending the Camrose Normal school, enjoyed the Thanksgiving holiday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Green, of To-field, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born on Tuesday, October 12th. Mother and son doing nicely.

A. Ponch arrived from Edmonton on Tuesday to take the position of teller at the local bank.

Mrs. C. Broughton, Miss Gladys Reishus, and Miss Mary Hoskins were week-end visitors in Edmonton.

The regular monthly meeting of the Viking teachers' sub-local has been postponed until Saturday, Oct. 16th. There will be a question box so that the executive can find out the questions of interest the teachers would like for discussion. Please bring your questions.

Miss Mary Slavik spent Thanksgiving day as a guest of friends in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Brooke were visitors in Edmonton for a few days last week.

Thos. Fraser, former townsman, now of Edmonton, was a week-end in town.

Mrs. Riley has returned from a visit with friends at the coast.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Good bunk house, 10 x 18. Cheap for cash. Apply Charles Reel, R. R. 3, Mannville. 8p

FOR SALE—Excellent cabbage for sauer kraut. Cheap. — W. Cole, Irma, Alta. 15p

FOR SALE—No. 12 De Laval cream separator. Phone No. 409, M. T. Knudson, Irma, Alta. 15p

If you have something valuable that you can't use and somebody else may want, an advertisement in this paper will sell it for you. Try it.

PERSONAL

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! New Ostrex Tonic Tablets contain raw oyster invigorators and other stimulants. One dose pepes up organs, glands. If not delighted, maker refunds price paid—\$1.25. Call, write, Irma Drug Store.

Professional Cards

DR. RICHARDSON
 Dentist—of Viking
 will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE
 Every FRIDAY for Professional Services.

DENTIST
 DR. H. L. COURSIER
 Wainwright
 IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
 Electrical Equipment
 Foxwell Block

CLIFTON G. PURVIS
 Barrister, Solicitor & Notary Public
 Viking Phones: Office 4, Res. 30.
 Irma Phone: No. 37.
 Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

WILLIAM MASSON
 Notary Public
 Loans, Real Estate, Insurance
 IRMA — ALBERTA

J. W. STUART
 Licensed Auctioneer
 For sale dates in Irma District
 see W. Masson, Irma.
 WAINWRIGHT — ALBERTA

C. GREENBERG, M.D.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Phone 40
 Irma. Alberta

IRMA LODGE No. 56
 Meets First and Third Tuesday
 in each month.
 at 8 p.m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2046
 Meets the last Monday in each
 month at 8 p.m.
 Worshipful Master: V. Hutchisson
 Recording Secretary: R. H. Dempsey
 Visiting Oranxemen always Welcome.

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NOTICE

In the Estate of John A. Bars, late of the district of Irma, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named John A. Bars who died on the 11th day of August, A.D. 1937, are required to file with Layton H. Bars, Irma, Alberta, by the 23rd October, 1937, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1937.
 C. G. PURVIS,
 Solicitor for the Executor,
 Viking, Alberta.